

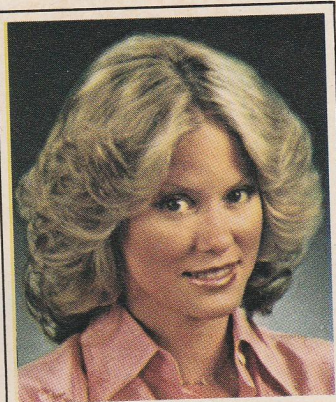
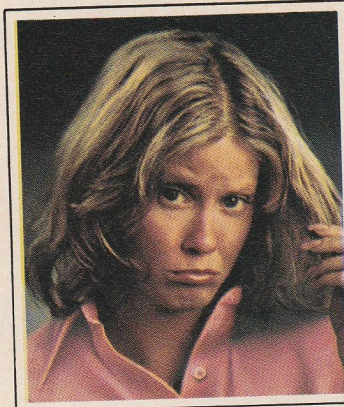
JS
JUNIOR
SCHOLASTIC

**KNIGHTHOOD
LIVES
AGAIN!**



"Help stop the greasies."

"Switch to Agree."



Agree Creme Rinse & Conditioner Helps Stop the "Greasies"



The "greasies". That's oily, greasy hair too soon after using some creme rinse and conditioners. But now there's Agree. Agree Creme Rinse and Conditioner actually helps stop the greasies.

Agree is 99% Oil Free.

Agree is very different. Some creme rinse and conditioners contain oil. This oil can cause the greasies.



Agree's formula is actually 99% oil free. So there's no

oil to give you the greasies. Yet, be assured, Agree still gives you beautiful wet combing, great conditioning.

Agree's Wet Combing is Proved Effective in Detangling Hair

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Agree Helps Protect Hair From Blow Dryer Damage.

Agree's substantive conditioners help protect hair from possible blow dryer damage—actually prepares hair for blow dryer use by helping to prevent static charge and eliminate fly away hair.



Free Sample

For a free sample of Agree, send your name, address and 25¢ for postage and handling to: Agree Sample Offer, P. O. Box 6266, Chicago, Ill. 60677. Allow 6-8 weeks for delivery. Offer expires June 30, 1978.



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Editorial Offices, JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC, 50 West 44th St., New York, NY 10036. Canadian address, Scholastic-TAB Publications, Ltd., Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Postmasters: Send notice of undelivered copies on form 3579 to: JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC, 2280 Arbor Blvd., Dayton, OH 45439.



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April 20, 1978

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What does the future hold in store for you? Find out in our Special Report: How to Get Ready for the Future. Also in our May 4 issue: • History: The Holocaust—a Time of Terror • Nation: Should Even the Nazis Have Free Speech? • NISO Poll No. 5

Cover photo by Frank Martin. Above illus.: Steadham, UPI, Martin, Wide World.

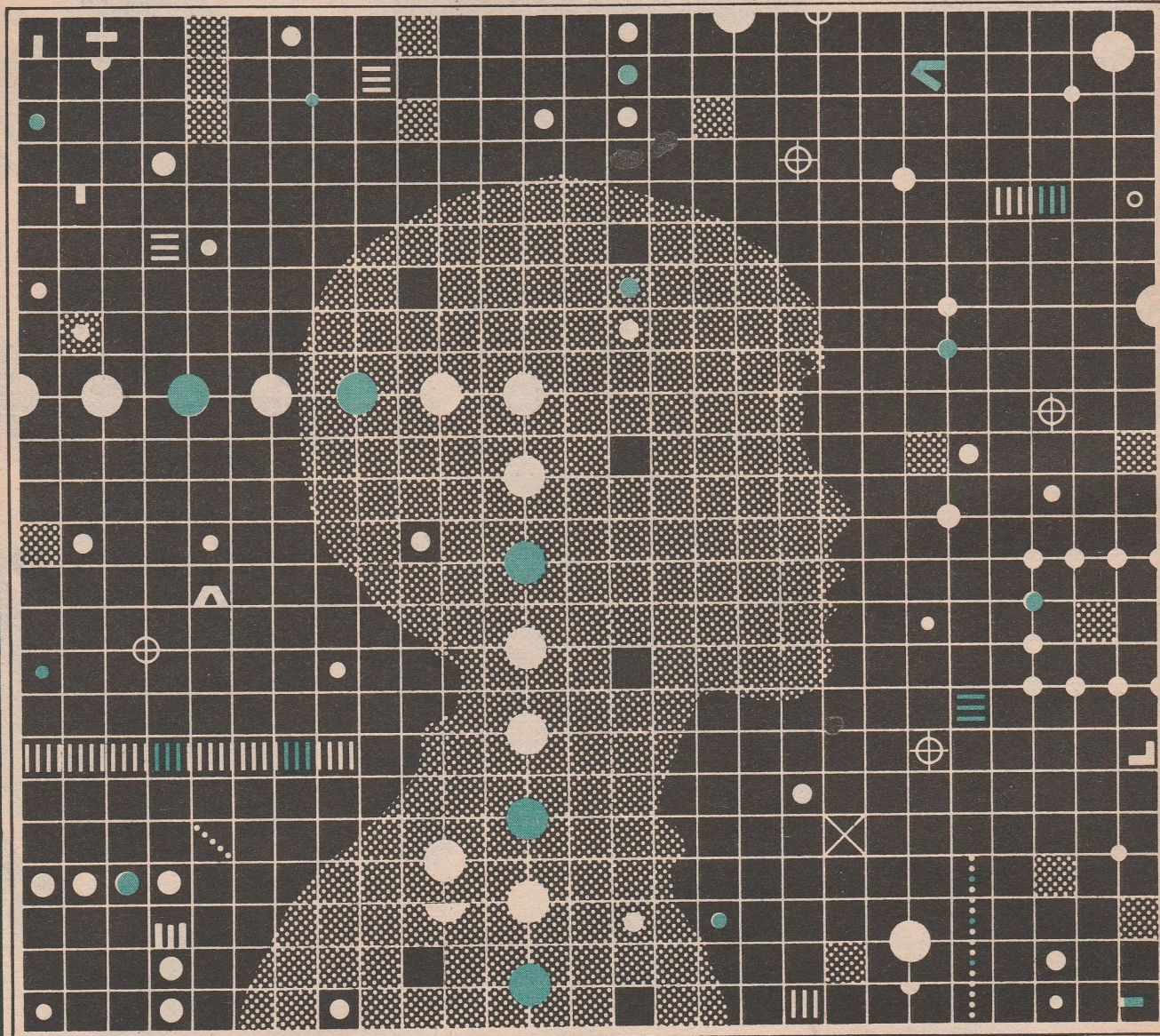
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**Blistik—
The lip shield**

COMPUTERS:



CAN THEY KNOW TOO MUCH?

By Gerald Snyder

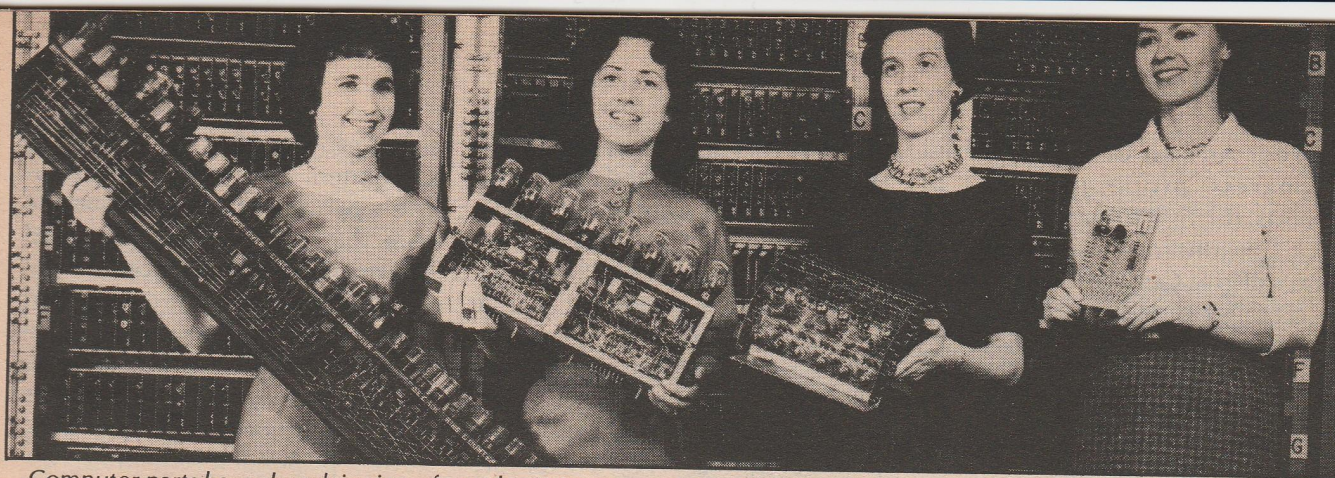
Today computers sort our mail, help design the automobiles we ride in, fight crime, and send rockets into outer space. Life is being made better because of computers. But there is a danger—computers can also threaten our basic right to be left alone.

Have you ever flown on a jet plane? A computer probably helped to design the airplane—and the seat. You may have arrived at the airport with a

reservation made by a computer—in a car that went through traffic lights controlled by a computer. The weather for your flight was probably predicted with the aid

of a computer. A computer was used to figure the plane's flight path. The jet itself can be flown by a computer.

All of this is possible because



Computer parts have shrunk in size—from the 1945 vacuum tube unit (left) to the printed circuit of the late 1950's (right).

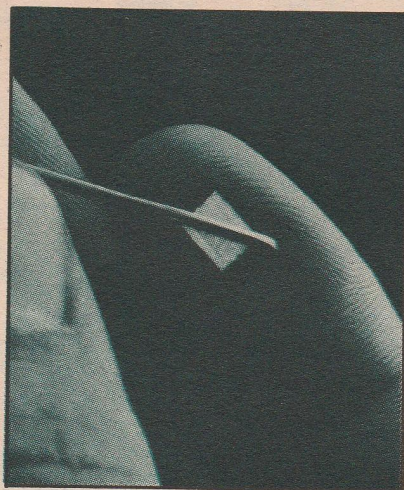
computers can calculate very fast. A second is fast for us. It is slow for a computer. A computer can operate in thousandths of a second (called "milliseconds"). Even millionths of a second ("microseconds") are easy for a computer. For that matter, it is no trouble for some computers to work in billionths of a second—called "nanoseconds." A *trillionth* of a second? Even that (a "pico-second") is possible for some fast-going computers.

Not only are computers speedy, most of them are small—and computers get smaller every day. Imagine a computer part so small it can fit on the top of your thumbnail! It exists—and it's called a computer *chip*. Only about a quarter of an inch square (see photo), one chip can store a complete computer program. The program consists of all the instructions needed to tell the computer what to do. Only 25 years ago, it would have taken a room full of vacuum tubes and wiring to hold the program for a computer.

A Modern Miracle

These "miracle chips" are swiftly changing the world we live in. They make it possible to put computers in everything from automobile engines to TV games, cash registers to spaceships. Computers have taken away much of the tedious mental work that people once had to do.

But there is a danger. Because computers are so fast, and so small, it's possible to store huge amounts of information in them. What if computers get to know too much about us? What would



Today's IBM computer chip fits through the eye of a needle.

happen if computers knew where we traveled, how much money we earn and spend, the organizations we belong to—even our whole life history?

It could happen. Computers can exchange information. It's possible to put together a giant computer system, with many computers working together—all sharing information on people. Wouldn't this be like a "Big Brother" watching over us all?

But why, you might wonder, should people be afraid of computers if they have nothing to hide?

This question is often asked. And the American Civil Liberties Union has a good answer: "A democratic society simply cannot exist unless its citizens can act free from a sense of being observed and recorded."

That is why today in the United States there is a great deal of concern about computers. As good and miraculous as the computer is, it can pose a threat to society—

if it is used to invade the privacy of people.

Colonists Wanted Privacy

In 1776 America declared its independence from Britain. The colonists claimed King George III was a tyrant. To fight for their liberty, they waged a war on Britain—our American Revolution (1775-1783). Then, in 1787, the basic document of a new U.S. government, the Constitution, was drafted (in Independence Hall in Philadelphia).

At the time there was no such thing as a machine that could store information. The Founding Fathers knew nothing about "computers." But they were concerned about the rights of all Americans to have privacy—the right to be left alone. As the Preamble to the Constitution states: the new government was being established "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity..."

Under the concept of "justice," the Founding Fathers had in mind freedom for the individual. They did not use the word "privacy." But privacy is what they meant. They wanted people to have the right to determine what information about them should be communicated to others.

The Fourth Amendment

The Founding Fathers believed that the Constitution adequately protected the rights of the people. But many Americans did not

agree. And so in 1789 the First Congress proposed a Bill of Rights, the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution. These became a part of the Constitution in 1791 after ratification by the states.

The Fourth Amendment guarantees privacy. It declares the right of people to "be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures."

What does this mean? The Fourth Amendment says that the government may not invade a person's privacy unless there is some compelling reason. People in the late 1700's never dreamed of such things as "data banks" and "com-

puter files." But they did believe that people had a right to privacy wherever they happened to be.

Sam and pay less taxes than they should. The IRS wanted to set up a huge computer system that would help it keep track of every taxpayer in the United States. The IRS hoped that the computer would help it cut down on tax cheats.

But many people objected. They feared that the giant com-

puter might be used for "harassment and surveillance." Suppose the IRS was having trouble with a taxpayer. Perhaps that taxpayer had given the IRS trouble in the past. Might not some tax agent use that old data—so easily available on the terminals—to harass and threaten the taxpayer?

This problem worried President Carter's administration—and so it turned down the IRS plan for a giant computer.



Press a few buttons and this home computer prints the day's menus.

puter files." But they did believe that people had a right to privacy wherever they happened to be.

And that is what the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled. This highest court in the United States has declared that privacy is a right granted by the Constitution. The government cannot barge into your home or into a person's place of business. According to the Fourth Amendment, then, "A person's home is his castle."

And neither can the government barge into our lives, the Supreme Court has ruled. The government must respect our basic right to be left alone.

A Giant Computer

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) uses computers to process the millions of tax returns it receives each year. Still, many taxpayers manage to cheat Uncle

Both Good and Evil

Still, without computers, people everywhere would find life more difficult. Computers can sift through tons of information to help solve the problems of our world. We are using computers to design more efficient automobiles, bring disease under control, tackle the problems of cities, and search for life in outer space.

But can we enjoy the benefits of computers—and still protect people's privacy? One way is make sure that only people who need information from computers get it. The computer industry has come up with code words, voice prints, badges, and special keys for this purpose. These devices keep unauthorized people from getting personal information from computer data banks.

But as computer experts point out, this still is no guarantee that information will not be misused. L. John Rankine, a director of IBM (International Business Machines), argues that you and I need to do our part, too.

People are too willing to give out personal information, says Mr. Rankine. "How often do we check the credentials of those who stop us in the street or come to our doors seeking personal information about ourselves and others?" Mr. Rankine says that too often we "almost fall over ourselves in our haste to supply information ranging from our preferences for shaving cream to the social habits of people we know or do not know too well."

This does not mean that we should never give out information, says Mr. Rankine. But we should be more careful to ask ourselves *why*, *for what purpose*, and *how else* the information we give might be used. One careless remark might cost someone a job, deny your neighbor a bank loan, or hurt someone in other ways.

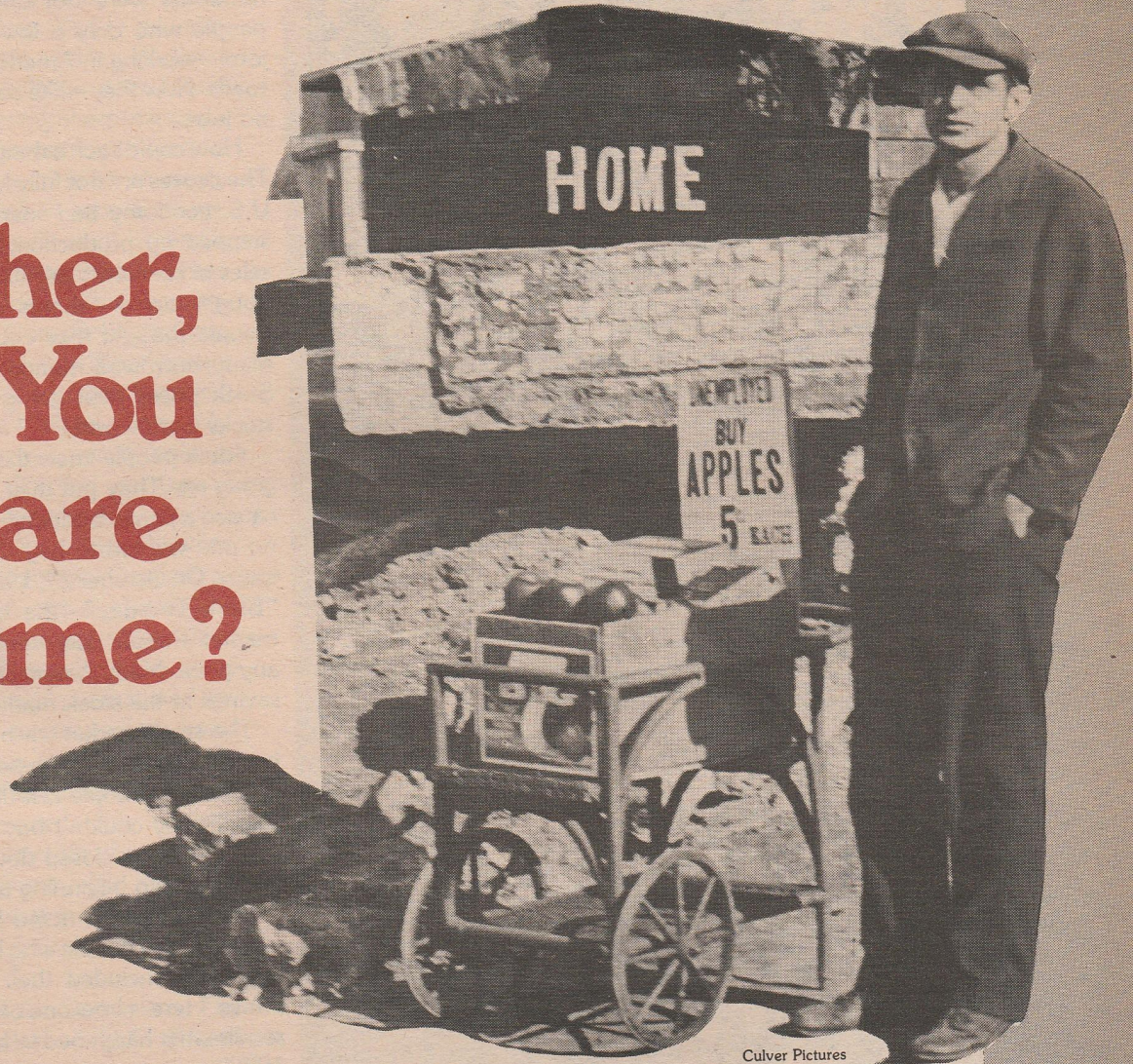
Computers can't think—they have no emotions. It is up to people to make sure these modern miracles are not misused. ☆

YOUR TURN

1. What are the benefits of computers? Could people get along without them?
2. What are their faults? In what ways can computers invade privacy?
3. What can be done to make sure computers are used for good—and not for evil?

U.S. HISTORY

Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?



Culver Pictures

(with much expression)



Once I built a rail-road, made it run,— Made it race a-against time.
Once I built a tow-er, to the sun.— Brick and ri-vet and lime,



Once I built a rail-road, Now it's done — Broth-er can you spare a dime?
Once I built a tow-er, Now it's done — Broth-er can you spare a dime?*

IN cities and towns all over America, people stood on breadlines for a handout of free bread and warm soup. On street corners, men sold apples for 5 cents apiece. Other men and women waited on employment lines all night, hoping to get a job in the morning.

The year was 1932—the worst year of the Great Depression. Thirteen million Americans were out of work—almost one worker in every three. People lost their homes, businesses, and farms. Some had to beg on street corners for money, in order to eat.

Scenes like these inspired a songwriter named E. Y.



UPI

Harburg to write a song, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" As Mr. Harburg explains, the people asking for handouts were not drifters and bums. They were people who only a few years before had had good jobs—working in America's factories, offices, and railroads. Now they—like so many other Americans—had no jobs.

How could such a thing happen in the United States? The causes are not fully known. During the 1920's, the U.S. economy had soared to new heights. Factories stepped up production, businesses grew bigger, and sales of consumer products boomed. Many Americans bought stocks—shares of ownership in a business. People thought they could get rich by buying stock. Many borrowed money to "play the stock market." Stock prices kept going up—much higher than the stocks were worth.

Some people knew that stock prices could not keep going up. They put their stocks up for sale—and that caused a panic. Suddenly everyone wanted to sell, and no one wanted to buy. Stock prices went lower and lower. On October 29, 1929—which became known as "Black Tuesday"—the bottom fell out of the stock market. People desperately tried to sell their stocks at any price. Many Americans who had invested all their savings in the stock market were broke.

The stock market crash scared everyone. Banks cut back on loans to businesses, and businessmen cut back production. People lost their jobs. With no money to spend, they couldn't buy things. Businesses cut back even more, or closed down completely. It was like a circle with no beginning and no end.

Studs Terkel, a noted journalist and author, interviewed many people who lived through the Depression years. He included their stories in his book, *Hard Times*. Here is how one of those people, Mrs. Garland, recalls what happened to her and her family during the 1930's:

I remember all of a sudden we had to move. My father lost his job, and we had to move into a double garage. The landlord didn't charge us rent for seven years. We had a coal stove, and we had to each take turns, the three of us kids, to warm our legs. It was awfully cold when you opened those garage doors. We would sleep with rugs and blankets over the top of us. Dress under the sheets.

In the morning, we'd get out and get some snow and put it on the stove and melt it and wash around our faces. Never the neck or anything. Put on two pairs of socks on each hand and two pairs of socks on our feet, and long underwear and lace up with Goodwill shoes. Off we'd walk, three or four miles to school.

Everywhere, people stood in lines—for a job, and for free food. Men in photo at top are sitting on a curb hoping someone will offer them work.

UPI

My father had owned three or four homes. His father left them to him. He lost these one by one. One family couldn't pay the rent. They owned a bakery shop. They used to pay him off half in money and half in cookies. We lived on cracked cookies and those little bread things. So my father was pretty sharp in a way.

He would always get something to feed us kids. We lived about three months on candy cods—they're little chocolate square things. We had these melted in milk. And he had a part-time job in a Chinese restaurant. We lived on these fried noodles. I can't stand them today. He went to deliver Corn Flake samples. We lived on Corn Flake balls and Rice Krispies. They used to come out of our ears. Can't eat 'em today either. Can't stand them. My mother used to make bread, put it under a blanket to make it rise. Oh, that was tasty. I never tasted such good bread since.

Every Sunday we used to go house hunting. That was a recreation during the Depression. You'd get in the Model A with the family and go look at the houses. They were all for sale or rent. You'd go look and see where you could put this and where you could put that, and this is gonna be my room. I knew where I was gonna have my horse in the barn. My mother'd go down in the basement, saying, "Oh, this is well constructed. This is where we're gonna put the potato bin, this is where we're gonna put the onions." We knew just where everyone was gonna be. (Laughs.)

In 1932, at the depth of the Depression, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected U.S. President. Roosevelt had promised the American people a *New Deal*. He said he would help "the forgotten man"—the jobless, the poor, and the struggling farmer. In his inaugural speech, Roosevelt had a message of hope: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. This great nation . . . will revive and prosper. . . . We must act, and act quickly."

Roosevelt wasted no time. He proposed new programs to give food, clothing, and medicine to the needy. He suggested—and Congress passed—a series of new programs to give government work to the unemployed. Soon two million people were on the government payroll—building roads, schools, hospitals, and libraries. Never before had the government spent so much money to give people jobs.

Mrs. Garland, then a teenager, got part-time work under one of these programs. She joined the NYA—the National Youth Administration.

I was about 14 years old when I joined the NYA. I used to get \$12.50 every two weeks,



Margaret Bourke-White/Time Inc. © 1972

The Depression meant hard times for a large number of Americans—few could enjoy the happy, secure life depicted in the advertising billboard.

making footlockers. I gave half to my mother. This was the first time I could buy some clothes.

I worked part-time in a bakery. I used to slide plastic papers under those nice chocolate eclairs . . .

I finished high school . . . and got married. When we first got married, my husband was making \$14 a week.

Slowly, the U.S. worked its way out of the Depression. As people began to have money to spend, business picked up. Times got better. But for many people—including Mrs. Garland—the Depression didn't end until the U.S. entered World War II in December, 1941. Only then was there plenty of work. In many ways, it was the war that got people back to work, and got the country moving again.

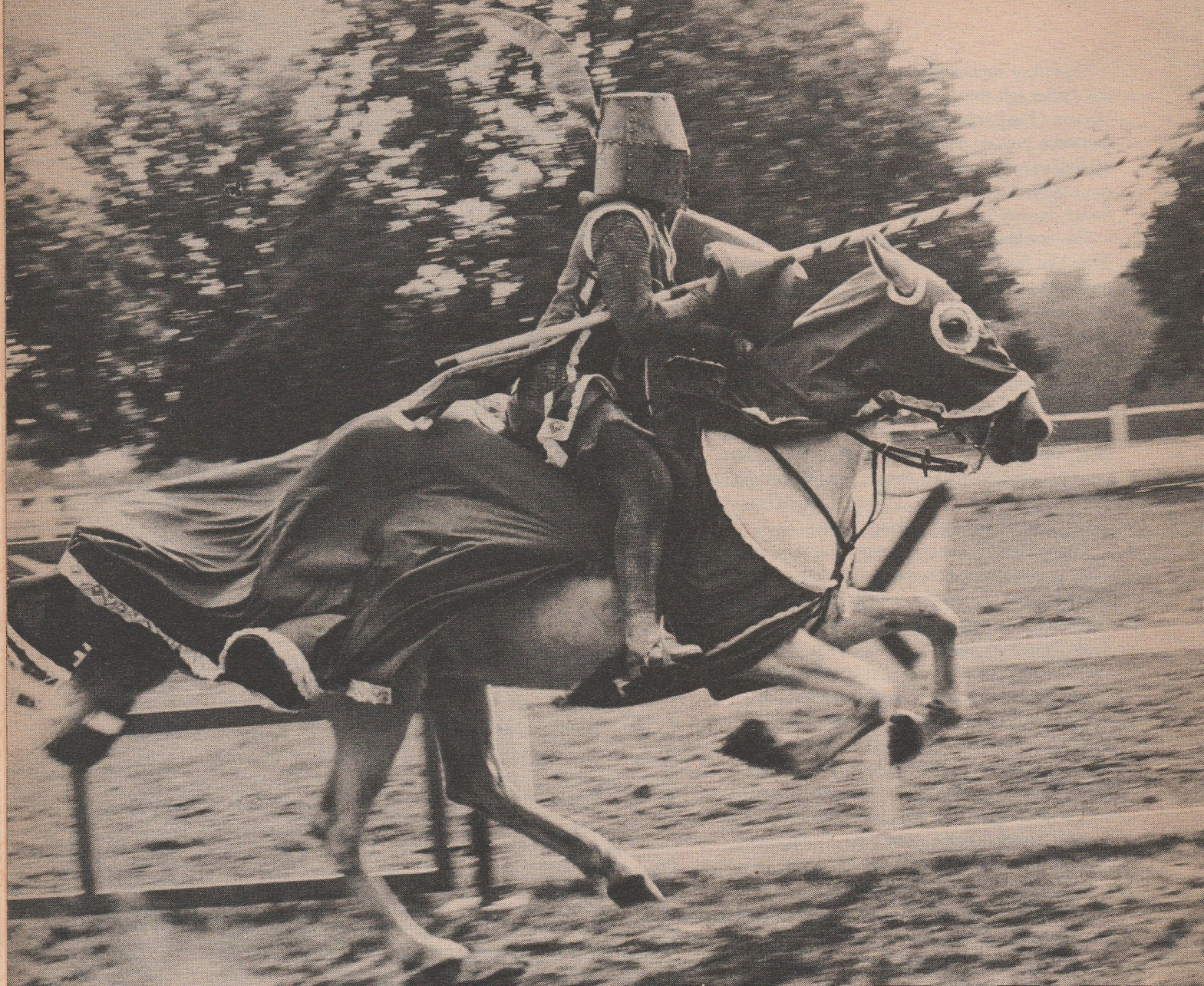
YOUR TURN

1. Look at the song, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" Who is talking in the line, "Once I built a railroad . . ."? What has happened to this person? Was it that person's fault?

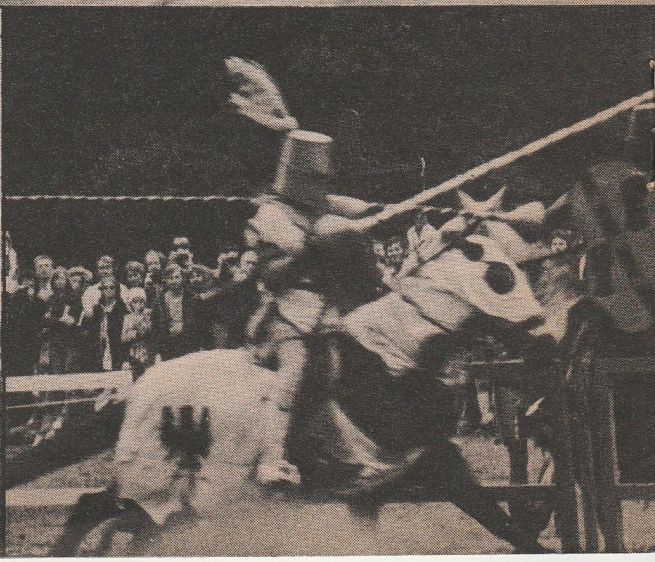
2. What did President Roosevelt mean when he said, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself"? Why were people afraid in the Great Depression?

3. What was the *New Deal*? How was it different from what the government had ever done before? Did it bring the U.S. out of the Depression?

Mrs. Garland's recollections are from *Hard Times*, by Studs Terkel. Copyright © 1970 by Studs Terkel. Reprinted by permission of Pantheon Books, a division of Random House, Inc.



KNIGHTHOOD LIV




 World


Story by Gretchen Dykstra
Photos by Frank Martin

The trumpets sound . . . the knights mount their horses and point their lances, ready to do battle. The crowd holds its breath. In Merrie England, knighthood lives again!

Pages in medieval garb sound the trumpets, and all heads turn. Two horses, swathed in colorful capes, gallop toward each other at 30 miles an hour. Their knightly riders, sitting confidently in the saddles, point their lances at each other and brace for the impact.

Tarff of the North, dressed in pure white with a bull's head emblazoned on his shield, is the stronger of the two. He hits Gareth of Gwynedd, who falls to the ground. The crowd roars its approval. With a dramatic flourish, Tarff removes his *haume* (helmet) and bows respectfully to the Queen of Light and Beauty who sits on a throne watching the day's events.

Is this England in the year 1190 at King Richard's castle? No, it is 1978 at Knebworth House, 30 miles north of London. Tarff, the victor, is a young man who works during the week at a London publishing house. The Queen of Light and Beauty is a saleswoman in Stevanage, a neighboring town. The crowd includes tourists and jousting buffs from all over England. *JS* visited Knebworth and relived—for a

Charge! A knight (*large photo*) races down the tilt (railing) ready for combat. Two knights meet (*center photo*) and battle to unseat each other with their lances. The knights turn out to be Susan Drummond (*white costume*) and Julie Herbert (*dark gear*). A modern-day "King Henry VIII" (*photo at right*) relaxes between events.

ES AGAIN!



moment—the romantic days when “knighthood was in flower.”

A Rich Man's Sport

Jousting began in the 10th century as a way for knights to practice for war. But in the 12th century, King Richard the Lion-Hearted started to run jousting tournaments to raise money for his Crusades to the Holy Land. The Crusades were Christian invasions of the Middle East aimed at winning control of Palestine from the Moslems.

“Jousting was a rich man's sport and it still is,” says Max Diamond, director of the Jousting Association of Great Britain. “Knights of the throne had to pay to enter the tournaments in addition to paying the high cost of their armor.” Armor was made from boar's hide and chain mail. Jousting often resulted in injury or death for the knights. But to many, the honor and excitement was worth the risk.

The tournaments, often dedicated to a woman of distinction, had several events. *Tilting* is the best known. Two knights would ride toward each other down the field. They would be separated from each other by a barrier (*tilt*) so their horses would not collide. Each knight would try to unseat his opponent by striking him with the lance.

Sparring (fighting) on foot would often follow a hit in the tilt. The knights would swing at each other with axes, swords, balls and chains, or maces. These fights sometimes ended in death for one knight.

The *quintain*, however, was the most exciting event. One at a time, the knights would gallop their horses toward a wooden dummy which holds in its outstretched arm a heavy ball and chain. The knight would then have to strike the dummy's shield with his lance and ride past before the dummy swings around and hits the knight on the back of the head with the iron ball. This event took speed, courage, and coordination—and the crowds loved it.

School for Jousting

Max Diamond, a burly, cheerful man, is responsible for most of the renewed interest in jousting. When he was a child he read all the books he could find on knights and jousting. He studied tapestries and old paintings and taught himself the sport. Max claims to be “the only 100 percent professional jousting in the world today.” He



performs in films and plays; he trains professional stunt people; he produces tournaments throughout the world; and he runs a weekend jousting school for would-be knights, ages 14 and up.

The school is located at Knebworth House and is open to anyone, male or female, who can pay the tuition. There have been about 30 students since the school began in 1974, and 14 have become semi-professional knights (they perform for money in the weekend tournaments). Max decides who will “graduate” to knight status. “I choose knights for their skill. The tournaments have got to be entertaining, therefore the knights have got to be good. Anyway, it is not chivalrous to make just anybody a knight. There is a tradition to uphold.”

The armor and weapons used today are not of authentic metal construction. Armor is made from heavy string; helmets, swords, and shields are wood; and lances are bamboo. These weapons can still break



The trumpets sound, and the Grand Procession begins!

bones and bruise flesh if used hard enough.

Max makes the students practice each event over and over again each weekend. "This is a sport based in tradition but it is also show biz and has to be good!" He teaches his students all the techniques and rules which have been passed down through the ages (*see box*). A knight, for example, must aim at the opponent's shield, not the horse or the knight's body. It takes anywhere from a few months to a few years to become a knight at Max's school.

The Trumpets Sound

It is now the morning of the tournament and spirits are high. The knights, marshals, pages, noblemen, and women gather in the barnyard about 1,000 yards from the tournament arena (the *lists*). The spectators gather in nearby fields, waiting for the Grand Procession which will start the day's events.

Wide-eyed neighborhood kids gaze admiringly through a fence as Max and the others put on their layers of "chain mail"

and robes. Max becomes the Knight of the Black Gauntlet and Susan, a young student, becomes Mistress Susan, Knight of the Amazons. They will be two of the featured knights in today's challenge between male and female knights.

Each knight dons his or her individually-designed finery, complete with original heraldic signs. The Queen of Light and Beauty puts on the gown which designates her Queen for the Day. She and her King will lead the stately procession.

Pages sound the trumpets, the spectators gather closer to the lists, the knights mount their horses. The Grand Procession has begun and knighthood lives again! ☆

* * *

Official Rules of Combat

1. Combat along the tilt shall be with lance at which extremity a blunt end shall be affixed to avert mortal injury.
2. The two knights combatant shall aim their lance at shield only and not at man or mount. If a knight shall strike a man or mount he shall be severely punished or banished from the lists. (Punishment can include being dragged through the lists in a sack behind a horse.)
3. A knight unhorsed shall continue combat on foot if he so desires.
4. A knight who shall strike another in the back shall be punished and forfeit all points awarded to him.

The Law That Didn't Work

"My responsibility," said President Carter on nationwide TV, "is to protect the health and safety of the American public . . . The law will be enforced."

With those words, President Carter announced that he had decided to use the Taft-Hartley Act to get striking coal miners back to work. It was the longest coal strike in U.S. history. As coal stockpiles dwindled, some industries had to cut back production and lay off workers. Some states had to cut back energy consumption. When the United Mine Workers rejected a contract in early March, the President decided to act.

What Is Taft-Hartley?

The Taft-Hartley Act was passed by Congress in 1947. It authorizes the President to seek an 80-day halt to any strike that threatens the nation's safety. The President does this by asking a federal court to issue an *injunction* (court order) against the striking workers. The injunction orders them to go back to work for 80 days.

During the 80-day "cooling off" period, both sides—workers and their employer—try to work out a new contract. If they can't agree to a new contract by the end of 80 days, the workers may go back on strike.

The Taft-Hartley Act has been used 34 times. But it hasn't always worked. President Truman used it against the United Mine Workers union in 1950. But the miners didn't go back to work. Their union was fined, as the law provides.

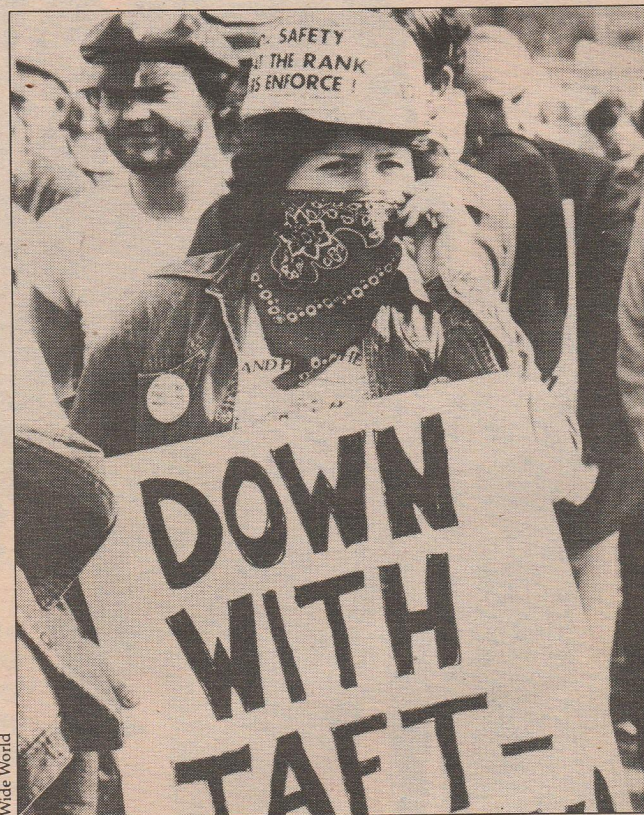
Taft-Hartley didn't work for President Carter, either. Few miners tried to go back to work. As one Kentucky miner said, "You could put every UMW member in this state who obeyed Taft-Hartley into the cab of a pick-up truck—and still have room for three people."

Why Did They Strike?

The coal miners went on strike last December when their work contract with the coal companies expired. The miners have a policy of "no contract, no work."

Coal mining is hard and dangerous work. Mines are better ventilated and somewhat safer than they used to be. Still, about 150 miners lose their lives in mining accidents every year. And many miners come down with black-lung disease from breathing coal dust. As one miner describes his job, "It's like being three miles in your grave."

What the miners wanted, they said, was a fair contract. Money was not an issue. Most miners were satisfied with the wage increase offered by the coal companies (31 percent increase over the next three years). But miners didn't like the companies' demand that they pay part of their medical costs. Until now, miners have enjoyed free medical care, paid for by their employers.



Wide World

A woman mine worker protests against Taft-Hartley.

The union also wanted higher pensions for miners who retired many years ago. Older retirees were getting less than half what recently-retired miners get. The union also rejected a demand that the coal companies should have the right to fire any miner who leads a "wildcat" strike. Miners say they should be able to walk off the job whenever there's a safety problem or other serious work problem.

End to the Strike

After turning down two earlier contract offers, the miners voted on March 24 to end their strike. They approved, 58,380 to 44,210, a new contract that was slightly better than the one they turned down earlier. Miners will now pay the first \$200 per year in medical costs (instead of \$700). Older retirees will get slightly higher pensions. And the coal companies will not have the right to fire miners who lead a wildcat strike.

After 109 days, and an unsuccessful try by President Carter to end the strike, the miners voted to go back to work. ☆

YOUR TURN

1. What were the causes of the coal strike?
2. What did President Carter do to try to end the strike? Did it work? Why or why not?
3. What do you think can be done to prevent strikes like this in the future?

SUMMER JOBS

Make your own!



UPI

For young teenagers, trying to find summer work can be an exercise in frustration. Most store and office jobs have minimum-age requirements (usually 16 or 18, depending on the type of work). So younger job-hunters are out of the running. Other jobs have "experienced only" signs tagged on them. In general, you're likely to face stiff competition from older teenagers for any kind of paying job. Without good connections or unusually good luck you probably won't be able to get one.

But don't give up. There are ways to earn money this summer. One trick is to find something that no one else wants to do, and offer to do it.

Jill Singleton, 15, and Gina Gonzalez, 14, are both too young to get regular work in their Hoboken, New Jersey neighborhood. Instead, they clean houses—vacuuming stairs, polishing furniture, ironing, and cleaning bathrooms. It's work that not everyone likes to do. But as Jill says, "It's kind of fun—it's not the same boring thing all the time." Besides, she and Gina get paid \$3.00 an hour plus tips for their

work—which is more than many office or department store jobs pay.

Many people go on vacation sometime during the summer—and leave pets and plants behind. Ask people you know if you can water their plants and walk their dogs for a small fee. When they come back, use their recommendations to get jobs from other people.

Whatever service you want to do, advertise it. Make copies of an original-sounding ad and mail it to neighbors, family friends, and friends of friends. Put together eye-catching signs and hang them in local stores. Tell everyone you know about your lawn-mowing, car-washing, house-cleaning, dog-walking, or plant-watering business, and stress why your service will be better than anyone else's. (Perhaps you're willing to



Roche/Brooklyn Botanic Garden

bring your own equipment. Or your fee is lower than anyone else's.)

What about selling home-grown vegetables or fresh-baked bread? If your talents lie in baking, you might take weekly orders in your neighborhood. Or you might organize a cake sale with friends.

Or do the unexpected. One girl noticed that the house signs in her neighborhood were faded and peeling. With a can of paint and stencil outlines of numbers, she went from door to door and offered to paint new house numbers. You might come up with an idea as simple as that, and as useful.

Whatever you do, try and do it with friends. Friends can come up with nutty ideas you'd never dream of. Even if you don't earn that much money, you'll probably have a good time trying some of them out. ☆



Wide World

SON OF OSCAR

May the Force be with you! According to your Son-of-Oscar ballots, *Star Wars* was your far-out favorite movie of 1977. (Ballot appeared in Feb. 16 JS.) *Smokey and the Bandit* had a place in your hearts, too, and you gave it second place. Runners-up and tied for third place were *Heroes*, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, and *Saturday Night Fever*.

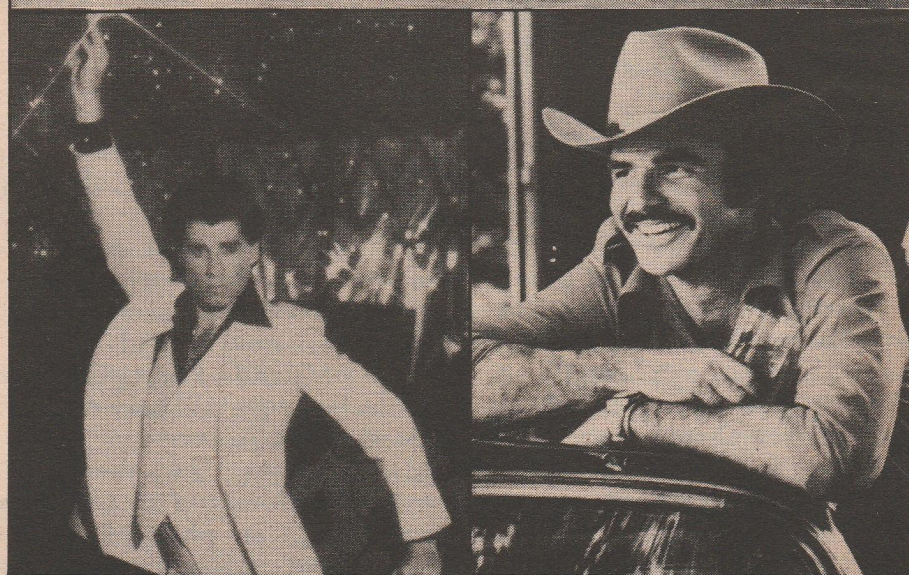
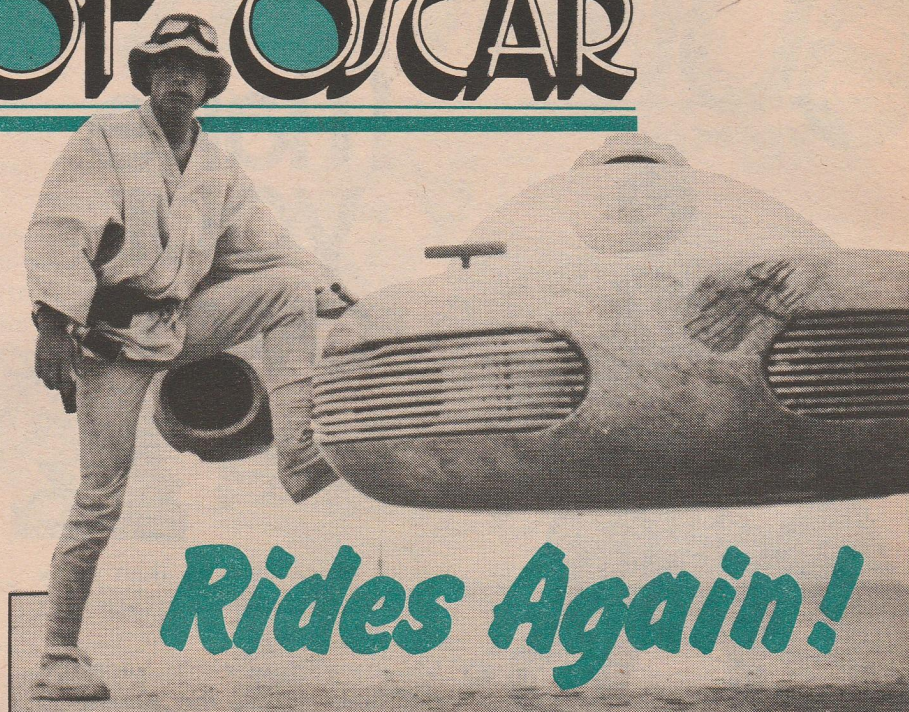
When it came to your choice for Best Actor, the race was almost too close to call. Mark Hamill (for *Star Wars*) barely nosed out Burt Reynolds (for *Smokey and the Bandit*). Running in third place, and coming up fast, was John Travolta, your longtime TV favorite and now a bright new movie star.

Your choice of Best Actress almost ended in a photo finish, too. Sally Field (for *Heroes* and *Smokey and the Bandit*) was only a few votes ahead of Carrie Fisher (for *Star Wars*). No actress got enough votes to qualify for third place.

In the I-Want-My-Money-Back category, your pet hate among last year's movies turned out to be *Orca*. Like me, you seemed to think it gave both killer whales and movies a bad name. Surprisingly, *Star Wars* and *Close Encounters* were non-favorites among enough of you to tie for second place as "Worst Movie." Then came *The Deep*, *Beyond and Back*, *The Lincoln Conspiracy*, *Fire Sale*, and *Pete's Dragon*.

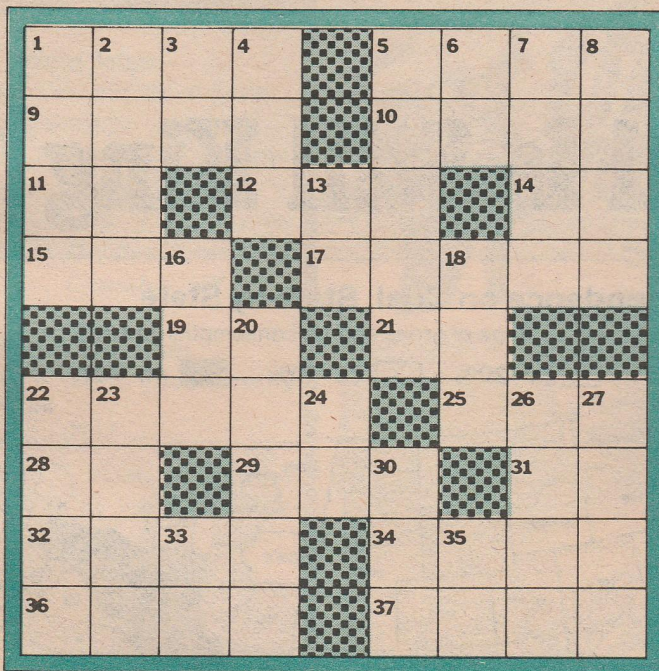
By now you know whether your choices for Son of Oscar matched Hollywood's choices for Oscars. But no matter what your favorites and non-favorites were, your votes count. Moviemakers want to know what you think about the films you pay good money to see. After all, the biggest group of moviegoers in the U.S. are young people, aged 12 to 19.

—Margaret Ronan



Your favorites: *Star Wars* and Mark Hamill. Runners-up were Burt Reynolds (right) and John Travolta (left). Sally Field won Best Actress (bottom photo).

QuizWord



Hard Times—that's what they called the 1930's. Clues marked by an asterisk refer to the Great Depression.

ACROSS

- *1. There were thousands of _____ failures in the 1930's and many people lost their savings.
- *5. Many farmers had to _____ their farms because they could not pay mortgages or taxes.
- 9. One time only.
- 10. An appeal for mercy.
- 11. At, near, touching.
- *12. One of President Roosevelt's key agencies was the National Recovery Administration (initials).
- 14. Steamship (abbr.).
- *15. The jobless American was called "the forgotten _____."
- *17. The stock market _____ of 1929 helped bring on the Depression.
- 19. _____, _____ sir (naval expression).
- 21. Nickname for Edward.
- *22. Hungry, unemployed people stood in long bread _____ to get free food.
- *25. Many Americans were unemployed or had only a part-time _____ in the 1930's.
- 28. Overdose (abbr.).
- 29. Dog talk.
- 31. Virginia (abbr.).
- *32. President Roosevelt told Americans that the "only thing we have to _____ is _____ itself."
- *34. Roosevelt's programs for ending the Depression was known as the New _____.

- 36. When you hear the bugle play _____, it's time to hit the sack.
- 37. If you get good grades, you might make the honor _____.

DOWN

- *1. The _____ of the 1920's led to the bust of the 1930's.
- 2. She tutored the children of the King of Siam.
- 3. North Carolina (abbr.).
- 4. Kenneth, for short.
- *5. A popular song of the time was "Brother, Can You _____ a Dime?"
- 6. _____ Paso, Texas.
- *7. Not as much: "Many people had to make do with _____ in the 1930's."
- 8. Short word for eyelash.
- 13. Red Cross (abbr.).
- 16. Short for Nancy.
- 18. Adjective (abbr.).
- *20. The 1930's were known as the Depression _____.
- 22. A place where hay is kept.
- 23. Thought or notion.
- 24. Senior (abbr.).
- 26. Name for the U.S. President's official office is the _____ Office.
- 27. To "have a _____" means to have a good time.
- *30. U.S. President during most of the Depression was Franklin Delano Roosevelt (initials).
- 33. Initials of Associated Press, a wire service.
- *35. President Roosevelt issued many executive orders (abbr.) regulating the economy.

THIS WEEK

Special Days

Sat., Apr. 22—*First day of Passover*, celebrating the delivery of Jews from slavery in Egypt.

Fri., Apr. 21—*Arbor Day* is observed in many states. It's the time to plant a tree.

Sun., Apr. 30—*Daylight Saving Time* begins. Set your clocks ahead one hour. DST begins at 2:00 a.m.

Mon., May 1—*Law Day*. A special day to encourage respect and support for the law.

This Week in History

Apr. 30, 1789—George Washington was inaugurated in New York City as the first President of the United States.

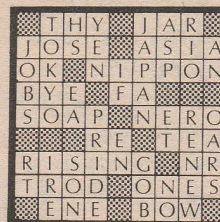
TV Tips

Wed., May 3—ABC *Afterschool Special* "A Mile from Here to Glory" tells the story of a young track star who has a crippling accident. (4:00-5:00 p.m. ET)

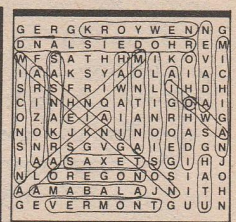
Wed., May 3—Nova. The story of Henry Ford, a shy farm boy who put America on wheels. (8:00-9:00 p.m. ET, PBS. Check local listings.)

Solution to Apr. 13

Quizword



Word Search



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Where Coal Is Still King!

THE days are gone when most homes had a coal furnace. Yet coal is still an important source of energy in the U.S. It is used to generate electricity, supply power to industry, and to heat many schools, hospitals, and other large buildings. Today coal accounts for 19 percent of all energy consumed in the U.S.

Some U.S. states depend on coal more than others—as the map at right shows. These states were most affected by this past winter's coal strike. As the strike wore on, and coal supplies dwindled, some of these states had to cut back on their energy consumption.

States in the East and Midwest were hardest hit, as the United Mine Workers strike shut down mines in that area. Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, for example, had to cut back energy use by as much as 30 percent.

The results of these shortages and cutbacks were far-reaching. Some industries had to cut back production, and lay off workers. People had to lower the heat at home and use less electricity.

The map on this page shows how much each state depends on coal for its total energy supply. (The figures give the percentage of the state's total energy supply that came from coal in 1975—the latest year for which figures are available.)

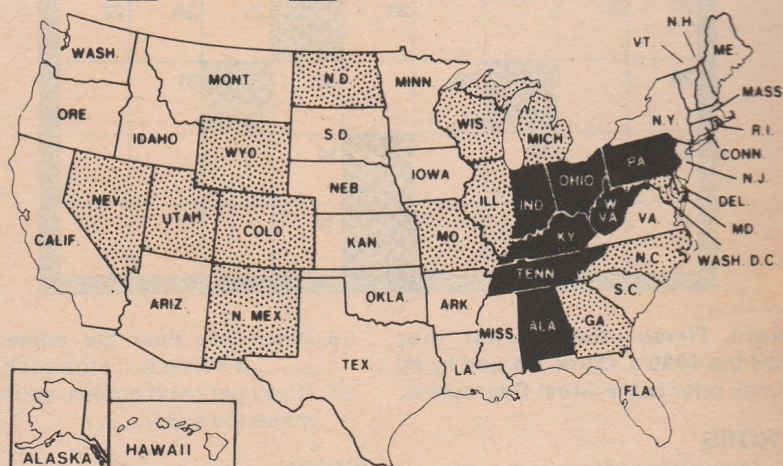
Study the map. Then answer the questions by writing the letter of the correct answer on the line to the left of each question.

____1. This map shows: (a) coal

Dependence on Coal, State by State

Coal as a percentage of gross energy consumption in 1975*

0-20% 20-40% 40-70%



Map © 1978 The New York Times

- ____2. Which of the following states would be *most* affected by a shortage of coal? (a) Ohio and Kentucky; (b) North Carolina and Georgia; (c) Wisconsin and Illinois; (d) California and Texas.
- ____3. Which states would be *least* affected by a shortage of coal? (a) Ohio and Kentucky; (b) North Carolina and Georgia; (c) Wisconsin and Illinois; (d) California and Texas.
- ____4. How many states depend on coal for 40-70% of their energy needs? (a) 7; (b) 8; (c) 12; (d) 13.
- ____5. How many states depend on coal for 20-40% of their energy needs? (a) 7; (b) 8; (c) 12; (d) 13.
- ____6. The states *most* dependent on coal are located in the: (a) eastern third of the U.S.; (b) central part of the U.S. (c) western U.S.; (d) none of the above.
- ____7. The states that are *most* dependent on coal make up about what percentage of the states in the U.S.? (a) 50%; (b) 30%; (c) 14%; (d) 12%.
- ____8. States that depend on coal for 20-40% of energy needs make up about what proportion of all the states? (a) one half; (b) one third; (c) two thirds; (d) one fourth.

SOME FUN

Right Angle

Teacher: Use the word geometry in a sentence.

Student: The little acorn grew and grew, until one day when it woke up and said: "Gee-ahm-a-tree!"

Debbie Botwinick
Brooklyn, NY

Sports Question

Q: Why is tennis such a noisy game?

A: Because each player raises a racket.
Anthony Weston
Brooklyn, NY

Health Tip

Frequent naps will keep one from getting old — especially while driving.

Mike Healy
Huntington Beach, CA

Great Dish

Q: What do you call a hot dog with its insides taken out?

A: A Hollweenie.

Sylvia Schulz
Racine, WI

Horror Story

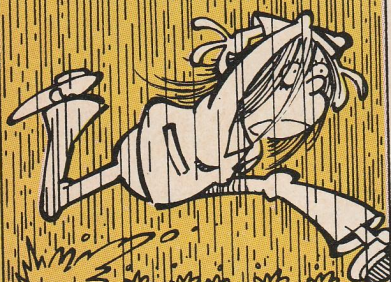
David: What do you call a scared flower arranger?

Becky: A petrified florist.

Jenni Carr
Encinal School
Menlo Park, CA

IT ALWAYS HAPPENS!

YOU GET UP EARLY AND
SHAMPOO YOUR HAIR
AND BLOW IT DRY...



...AND IT RAINS!

A special thanks to Tammy Justen for suggesting this cartoon.

Get the feel of a WINNER.




The Winner II Sportshoe

Nylon with split-suede trim upper. Padded tongue and collar. In blue, beige, red and green. See the entire line of Winner II Imported Sportshoes at The Shoe Place.

Sears

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**When Tony Yee has spare time,
he just doodles it away.**

**What kind of job
do you think that'll get him?**

Tony is seldom without a pencil in hand. But he doesn't write much. He doodles.

A lot of the time his doodles are Tony's idea of what things should be—not what they really are.

He's come up with some pretty good ideas, too, for designing furniture, buildings, appliances—all sorts of things.

Doodling is Tony's way of expressing himself. It's a talent that could lead him to all sorts of interesting and rewarding

jobs. He might be an industrial designer or design engineer or architect.

Of course, just how far Tony's abilities take him will depend on how far he takes his education. And how well he does in such subjects as math, art, science and mechanical drawing.

Chances are, the things you like to do can lead to a job you'll like.

If you'd like to find out how, talk to your teachers and counselors. They'll tell you about jobs that relate to your

interests. They'll suggest courses you should take. Give advice about colleges and special schools after high school.

After that, it's up to you. Up to you to work hard at whatever you do.

If you could use more career ideas, write for our booklet "What's it like to be an engineer?" General Electric, Dept. TS, Fairfield, CT 06431.

Progress for People

GENERAL  ELECTRIC